5. Alignment and Adjustments

PRECAUTION

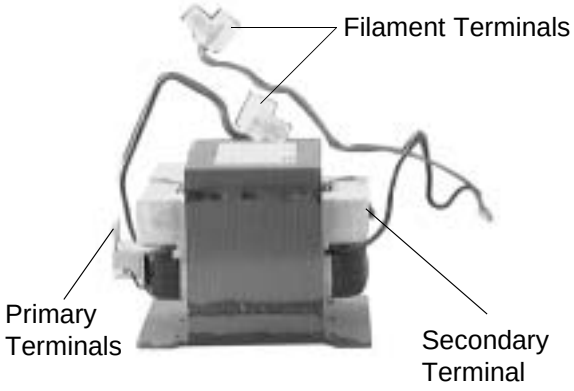
1. High voltage is present at the high voltage terminals during any cook cycle.
2. It is neither necessary nor advisable to attempt measurement of the high voltage.
3. Before touching any oven components or wiring, always unplug the oven from its power source and discharge the high voltage capacitor.

5-1 High Voltage Transformer

1. Remove connectors from the transformer terminals and check continuity.
2. Normal resistance readings are as follows:

Secondary	Approx. 151.5Ω
Filament	Approx. 0Ω
Primary	Approx. 2.5Ω

(Room temperature = 20°C)



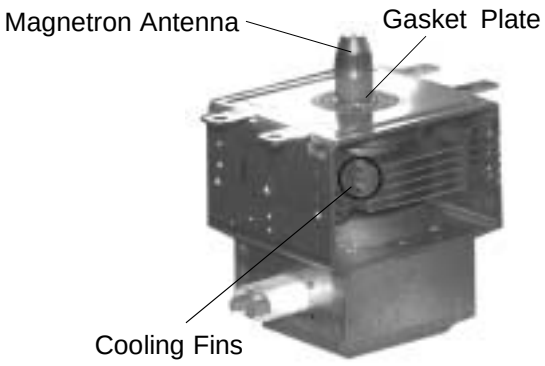
5-2 Low Voltage Transformer

1. The low voltage transformer is located on the control circuit board.
2. Remove the low voltage transformer from the PCB Ass'y and check continuity.
3. Normal resistor reading is shown in the table.

Terminals	Resistance
1~2(Input)	1,250Ω
3~4(Output7V)	17.4Ω
5~6(Output17V)	3.53Ω

5-3 Magnetron

1. Continuity checks can indicate only an open filament or a shorted magnetron. To diagnose an open filament or shorted magnetron :
2. Isolate the magnetron from the circuit by disconnecting its leads.
3. A continuity check across the magnetron filament terminals should indicate one ohm or less.
4. A continuity check between each filament terminal and magnetron case should read open.



5-4 High Voltage Capacitor

1. Check continuity of the capacitor with the meter set at the highest resistance scale.
2. Once the capacitor is charged, a normal capacitor shows continuity for a short time, and then indicates 9MΩ.
3. A shorted capacitor will show continuous continuity.
4. An open capacitor will show constant 9MΩ.
5. Resistance between each terminal and chassis should read infinite.

5-5 High Voltage Diode

1. Isolate the diode from the circuit by disconnecting its leads.
2. With the ohm-meter set at the highest resistance scale, measure across the diode terminals. Reverse the meter leads and read the resistance. A meter with 6V, 9V or higher voltage batteries should be used to check the front-to back resistance of the diode (otherwise an infinite resistance may be read in both directions). The resistance of a normal diode will be infinite in one direction and several hundred KΩ in the other direction.

5-6 Adjustment of Primary Switch, Door Sensing Switch and Monitor Switch

Precaution

For continued protection against radiation hazard, replace parts in accordance with the wiring diagram and be sure to use the correct part number for the following switches: Primary and secondary interlock switches, and the interlock monitor switch (replace all together). Then follow the adjustment procedures below. After repair and adjustment, be sure to check the continuity of all interlock switches and the interlock monitor switch.

1. When mounting Primary switch and Interlock Monitor switch to Latch Body, consult the figure.

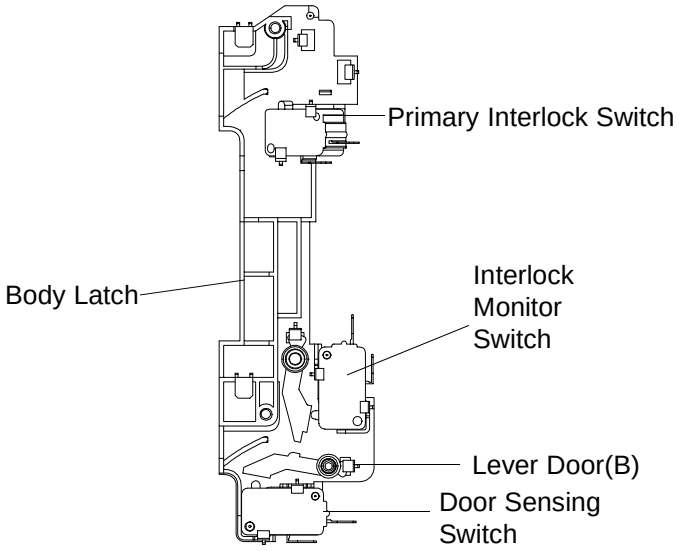
2. No specific adjustment during installation of Primary switch and Monitor switch to the latch body is necessary.

3. When mounting the Latch Body to the oven assembly, adjust the Latch Body by moving it so that the oven door will not have any play in it. Check for play in the door by pulling the door assembly. Make sure that the latch keys move smoothly after adjustment is completed. Completely tighten the screws holding the Latch Body to the oven assembly.

4. Reconnect to Monitor switch and check the continuity of the monitor circuit and all latch switches again by following the components test procedures.

5. Confirm that the gap between the switch housing and the switch actuator is no more than 0.5mm when door is closed.

6. **Interlock Switch Replacement** - When replacing faulty switches, be sure switch mounting tabs are not bent, broken or otherwise deficient in their ability to secure the switches in place.



	Door Open	Door Closed
Primary switch	∞	0
Monitor switch (COM-NC)	0	∞
Monitor switch (COM-NO)	∞	0
Door Sensing S/W	∞	0

5-7 Output Power of Magnetron

CAUTION
MICROWAVE RADIATION
PERSONNEL SHOULD NOT ALLOW EXPOSURE TO MICROWAVE RADIATION FROM MICROWAVE GENERATOR OR OTHER PARTS CONDUCTING MICROWAVE ENERGY.

The output power of the magnetron can be measured by performing a water temperature rise test.
Equipment needed :
* Two 1-liter cylindrical borosilicate glass vessel (Outside diameter 190 mm)
* One glass thermometer with mercury column
NOTE: Check line voltage under load. Low voltage will lower the magnetron output. Make all temperature and time tests with accurate equipment.
1. Fill the one liter glass vessel with water.
2. Stir water in glass vessel with thermometer, and record glass vessel's temperature ("T1", 10±1°C).
3. After moving the water into another glass vessel, place it in the center of the cooking tray. Set the oven to high power and operate for 55seconds exactly. (3 seconds included as a holding time of magnetron oscillation:)
4. When heating is finished, stir the water again with the thermometer and measure the temperature ("T2").
5. Subtract T1 from T2. This will give you the water temperature rise. (△T)
6. The output power is obtained by the following formula;

$$\text{Output Power} = \frac{4.187 \times 1000 \times \triangle T + 0.55 \times Mc \times (T_2 - T_0)}{55}$$

58 : Heating Time (sec)
55 : Counting Time (sec)
4.187 : Coefficient for Water
1000 : Water (cc)
△T : Temperature Rise (T2-T1)
To : Room Temperature
Mc : Cylindrical borosilicate glass weight

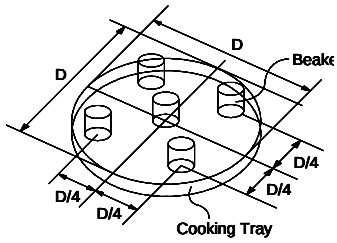
7. Normal temperature rise for this model is 9°C to 11°C at 'HIGH'.
NOTE 1: Variations or errors in the test procedure will cause a variance in the temperature rise. Additional power test should be made if temperature rise is marginal.
NOTE 2: Output power in watts is computed by multiplying the temperature rise (step 5) by a factor of 91 times the of centigrade temperature.

5-8 Microwave Heat Distribution - Heat Evenness

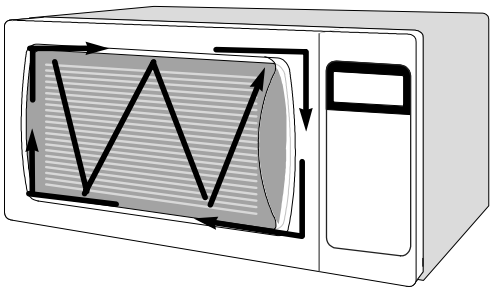
The microwave heat distribution can be checked indirectly by measuring the water temperature rise at certain positions in the oven:
1. Prepare five beakers made of 'Pyrex', having 100 milliliters capacity each.
2. Measure exactly 100milliliters off water load with a measuring cylinder, and pour into each beaker.
3. Measure the temperature of each water load. (Readings shall be taken to the first place of decimals.)
4. Put each beaker in place on the cooking tray as illustrated in figure below. Start heating.
5. After heating for 2 minutes, measure the water temperature in each beaker.
6. Microwave heat distribution rate can be calculated as follows:

$$\text{Heat Distribution} = \frac{\text{Minimum Temperature Rise}}{\text{Maximum Temperature Rise}} \times 100(\%)$$

The result should exceed 65%.



5-9 Procedure for Measurement of Microwave Energy Leakage



1) Pour 275±15cc of 20±5°C(68±9°F) water in a beaker which is graduated to 600cc, and place the beaker in the center of the oven.
2) Start to operate the oven and measure the leakage by using a microwave energy survey meter.
3) Set survey meter with dual ranges to 2,450MHz.
4) When measuring the leakage, always use the 2 inch spacer cone with the probe. Hold the probe perpendicular to the cabinet door. Place the spacer cone of the probe on the door and/or cabinet door seam and move along the seam, the door viewing window and the exhaust openings moving the probe in a clockwise direction at a rate of 1 inch/sec. If the leakage testing of the cabinet door seam is taken near a corner of the door, keep the probe perpendicular to the areas making sure that the probe end at the base of the cone does not get closer than 5cm to any metal. If it gets closer than 5cm, erroneous readings may result.
5) Measured leakage must be less than 4mW/cm^2, after repair or adjustment.

Maximum allowable leakage is 5mW/cm^2.
4mW/cm^2 is used to allow for measurement and meter accuracy

5-10 Check for Microwave Leakage

1. Remove the outer panel.
2. Pour 275±15cc of 20±5°C(68±9°F) water in a beaker which is graduated to 600cc, and place the beaker in the center of the oven.
3. Start the oven at the highest power level.
4. Set survey meter dual ranges to 2,450MHz.
5. Using the survey meter and spacer cone as described above, measure near the opening of magnetron, the surface of the air guide and the surface of the wave guide as shown in the following photo.(but avoid the high voltage components.) The reading should be less than 4mW/cm^2.

5-11 Note on Measurement

1) Do not exceed the limited scale.
2) The test probe must be held on the grip of the handle, otherwise a false reading may result when the operator's hand is between the handle and the probe.
3) When high leakage is suspected, do not move the probe horizontally along the oven surface; this may cause damage to the probe.
4) Follow the recommendation of the manufacturer of the microwave energy survey meter.

5-12 Leakage Measuring Procedure

5-12-1 Record keeping and notification after measurement
1) After adjustment and repair of a radiation preventing device, make a repair record for the measured values, and keep the data.
2) If the radiation leakage is more than 4 mW/cm^2 after determining that all parts are in good condition, functioning properly and the identical parts are replaced as listed in this manual notify that fact to ;

CENTRAL SERVICE CENTER

5-12-2 At least once a year have the microwave energy survey meter checked for accuracy by its manufacturer.